

Depth of target zone = 280 meters;
Thickness = 50 meters;
Porosity = 0.27;
Oil saturation = 0.84;
Water saturation = 0.16;
Permeability = 1000 millidarcy;
Vertical permeability versus horizontal permeability = 0.1;
Overburden = shale; and
Base rock = wet carbonate.

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Six component fluids were used based on fluids found in Athabasca tar sands. The six component fluids were: heavy fluid; light fluid; gas; water; pre-char; and char. The spacing between wells was set at 9.1 meters on a triangular pattern. Eleven horizontal heaters with a 300 m heater length were used with heat outputs set at the previously calculated value of 1640 watts per meter.

On page 272, please delete the paragraph beginning on line 7, and substitute therefor:

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FIG. 171 illustrates a plot of a ratio of heat content of produced fluids from a reservoir against heat input to heat the reservoir versus time (in days). Plot 4752 illustrates the ratio versus time for heating an entire reservoir to a pyrolysis temperature. Plot 4750 illustrates the ratio versus time for allowing partial drainage in the reservoir into a selected pyrolyzation section. FIG. 171 demonstrates that allowing partial drainage in the reservoir tends to increase the heat content of produced fluids versus heating the entire reservoir, for a given heat input into the reservoir.

In the Claims:

Listed below is a clean copy of amended claims 4115, 4118, and 4122. A marked-up copy of these claims is provided in an accompanying document. The amendments correct typographical errors.

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4115. (amended) The method of claim 4107, wherein a tube is disposed in at least one of the one or more open wellbores proximate to the heat source, the method further comprising flowing a substantially constant amount of fluid into at least one of the one or more open wellbores through critical flow orifices in the tube.

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4118. (amended) The method of claim 4107, further comprising coupling an overburden casing to at least one of the one or more open wellbores, wherein the overburden casing is disposed in an overburden of the formation, and wherein the overburden casing comprises steel.

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4122. (amended) The method of claim 4107, further comprising heating at least the portion of the formation to substantially pyrolyze at least some hydrocarbons within the formation.

It is believed that no fees are due in association with the filing of this document. If any fees are required, please appropriately charge those fees to Conley, Rose & Tayon, P.C. Deposit Account Number 50-1505/5659-08200/EBM.

Respectfully submitted,



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